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ABSTRACT

This listing of books, periodicals, organizations, and other resources in the field of drug abuse was compiled in response to requests by information centers for a guide into a large and expanding field. The resources should be helpful to both a new information center and an established one planning expansion. Not all materials are considered essential for an information center but are of interest to a center emphasizing counseling and mental health, law, community action, or medicine. The materials are classified according to major subject area, and an additional "General" category has been added. (Author/PC)

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selected reference series

NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR DRUG ABUSE INFORMATION

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SERIES 8, NO. 1

NOVEMBER 1974

SELECTED RESOURCES FOR DRUG INFORMATION CENTERS

This listing of books, periodicals, organizations, and other resources in the field of drug abuse has been compiled in response to requests by information centers for a guide into a large and expanding field. The resources cited here will be helpful both to a new information center and to an established one hoping to expand; they may serve as resources for the center's staff as well as for its clients.

Of course, not all of the materials on these lists are considered essential for an information center. Certain materials will be of interest to a center emphasizing, for example, counseling and mental health, law, community action, or medicine. However, some books which have been found particularly useful by the National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information have been marked with an asterisk.

The materials are classified according to the Major Subject Areas developed for the NCDAI's computerized information storage and retrieval system. An additional category, "General," has been added for this bibliography. It comprises books written for specialized or professional audiences and covering a variety of subjects --for example, the proceedings of conferences. Similar books for lay audiences are found under "Public Information."

In some areas, such as "Literature" and "Information Resources," representative works have been listed to help lead the investigator to others in the area. Other works listed give valuable historical perspective, or offer information hard to find elsewhere. An attempt has also been made to provide varying viewpoints on the many issues being debated in the drug abuse field. Useful dictionaries, directories, and bibliographies have been listed; however, it is assumed that the information center will already have such general library resources as Books in Print or Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature.

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Drug organizations often perform research, publish or distribute materials, provide referral services to local treatment or counseling centers, or provide funding information. Contacting the listed organizations can provide valuable resources for the information center. After each organization's listing is a brief description of the services it provides.

The information center should investigate the possibility of obtaining information in computer files, microfilm, or microfiche. The Encyclopedia of Information Systems and Services describes many organizations providing information in these forms.

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Blachly, Paul H., ed. Drug Abuse: Data and Debate. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1970. 322 pp.

This is a compendium of authoritative reports on many phases of drug dependence, presented at the Western Institute of Drug Problems Summer School in 1969.

Blachly, Paul H., ed. Drug Abuse - Now. Corvallis, Oreg.: Oregon State University, 1972. 230 pp.

These papers on drug use in the military, drugs in the work place, and other aspects of drug abuse were presented at the Western Institute of Drug Problems Summer School in 1971.

Brenner, Joseph H.; Coles, Robert; and Meagher, Dermot. Drugs and Youth: Medical, Psychiatric, and Legal Facts. New York: Liveright Publishing, 1970. 258 pp.

The authors describe the major drugs in detail, with emphasis on marihuana. The effects of these drugs on the mind and personality are explored. The legal aspects of drug use are set forth in detail.

Brill, Leon, and Harms, Ernest, eds. Yearbook of Drug Abuse. New York: Behavioral Publications, 1973. 386 pp.

In this collection of articles covering current developments in drug abuse, topics include the civil commitment program in the United States, issues in drug abuse treatment, and drug use in California, Puerto Rico, and England.

Brown, Clinton C., and Savage, Charles, eds. The Drug Abuse Controversy. Baltimore: National Educational Consultants, Inc., 1971.

This record of a symposium held in October, 1970, presents facts and opinions expressed by professionals and laymen on ethics, laws, drug treatment, and other issues.

Btesh, Simon, ed. Drug Abuse: Nonmedical Use of Dependence - Producing Drugs. New York: Plenum Press, 1972. 289 pp.

This record of the proceedings of a conference organized by the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences in 1971 covers the presentation of papers on factors associated with drug use, current patterns of abuse -- including reports from six different parts of the world -- and preventive approaches to drug dependence.

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Epstein, Samuel S., et al., ed. Drugs of Abuse: Their Genetic and Other Chronic Nonpsychiatric Hazards. Cambridge, Mass.: M.I.T. Press, 1971. 228 pp.

This series of professional papers, read at a 1969 conference, explores the long-term biological hazards of drugs, and the capacity of drugs to induce genetic mutations.

Harris, Robert T.; McIsaac, William M.; and Schuster, Charles R., Jr.; eds. Drug Dependence. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1970. 342 pp.

Twenty-four papers, read at a symposium sponsored by the Texas Research Institute of Mental Sciences, present a cross section of opinion and recent research results in the drug abuse field.

Horman, Richard E., and Fox, Allan M., eds. Drug Awareness: Key Documents on LSD, Marihuana and the Drug Culture. New York: Avon, 1969. 266 pp. Available in paperback.

This anthology presents 31 articles and papers on drugs, student drug use and its environment, drug dependence, the psychedelic drugs, and educational strategy.

*Ray, Oakley S. Drugs, Society, and Human Behavior. St. Louis: C.V. Mosby, 1972. 299 pp.

This college text brings together information on the pharmacology, psychology of use, and history of the main groups of drugs, including nicotine and caffeine. A "Checklist for Knowledge and Interest on Drugs and Drug Use" is included.

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Ball, J.C., and Chambers, C.D. The Epidemiology of Opiate Addiction in the United States. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas, 1970. 337 pp.

This collection of research reports is based on studies performed at the Addiction Research Center of the National Institute of Mental Health. The research conducted over a 6-year period covers many aspects of epidemiology.

Barber, B. Drugs and Society. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1967. 212 pp.

Starting from a historical vantage point, the author explores the biological, psychological, and social facets of drug behavior. Included are the problems involving drug-dispensing professionals and the personal and social functions of drug taking.

Bejerot, N. Addiction and Society. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas, 1970. 320 pp.

A Swedish psychiatrist examines the nature of addiction, the addictive drugs, and methods of treatment. Describing the Swedish epidemic of stimulant abuse after World War II, he argues that an epidemic of drug abuse will yield to treatment in the same way as an epidemic of infectious disease.

*Blum, Richard H., and Associates. Society and Drugs. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1969. 400 pp.

*Blum, Richard H., and Associates. Students and Drugs. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1969. 399 pp.

This comprehensive two volume study covers the history of the use of various drugs, an analysis of present use patterns in the United States, cross-cultural studies, the results of prolonged drug use and abuse, and surveys of student drug abuse in colleges across the U.S.

Blum, Richard H., and Associates. The Dream Sellers. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1972. 384 pp.

An extensive investigation of drug dealers as individuals, including the nature and methods of their business is discussed in this book. The consequences of current policies are also covered.

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Blum, Richard H., and Associates. Horatio Alger's Children: the Role of the Family in the Origin and Prevention of Drug Risk. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1972. 327 pp.

A study based on observation of over 900 parents and children shows that drug use in young people can be accurately predicted by examining such family features as class, religion, drinking habits, medical practices, and attitudes toward authority.

Cain, Arthur H. Young People and Drugs. New York: John Day, 1969. 160 pp.

In a book addressed to young people, the author presents the thesis that alternative activities are highly preferable to drug use. The author's statements are based on his own experiences with drugs as well as his expertise as a practicing psychologist.

*Chein, Isidor, et al. The Road to H: Narcotics, Delinquency, and Social Policy. New York: Basic Books, 1964.

A thorough study of the epidemiology of heroin use in three New York boroughs addresses itself to the issues of how and why addiction takes place, and what -- if anything -- should be done about addiction. Recommendations are given on the treatment, prevention, and control of addiction.

Goode, Erich. Drugs in American Society. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1972. 260 pp.

The author explores drug use from the perspective of its social context. The major families of drugs are examined, as well as legal aspects of drug use and the question of whether marihuana use leads to the use of other drugs.

Lennard, Henry L., and Associates. Mystification and Drug Misuse. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1971. 139 pp. Available in paperback.

The authors assert that the mass media, the pharmaceutical industry, the medical profession, and the youth culture, have created a vicious circle of mystification of the public, which encourages needless overuse of drugs. The argument is supported in detail.

Lindesmith, Alfred R. Addiction and Opiates. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Co., 1968. 247 pp.

In Part I, the nature of the opiate habit is explored, including the paradox of why some heroin users do not become addicts. In the second part, after an extensive overview of the background of Federal narcotics legislation, the Federal laws are critically examined.

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Stewart, W. Wayne, ed. Drug Abuse in Industry. Miami: Halos, 1970. 268 pp.

This record of a symposium organized by several large companies and held in May, 1970, includes lectures and discussions on workman's compensation, the company's rights and duties, company policies on drug abuse, drug laws, the detection of drug use, and other topics.

Trice, Harrison M., and Roman, Paul M. Spirits and Demons at Work: Alcohol and Other Drugs on the Job. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University, 1972. 268 pp.

The authors analyze major aspects of drugs, especially alcohol, as related to performance in business and industry.

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Bailey, F. Lee, and Rothblatt, Henry B. Handling Narcotic and Drug Cases. Rochester, N.Y.: Lawyers Co-operative Publishing, 1972. 549 pp.

This guide for defense attorneys covers aspects of the conduct of a drug trial, explores the current State and Federal laws governing drug arrest, and describes chemical testing procedures for drugs.

Blum, Richard H., and Associates. Drug Dealers - Taking Action. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1972. 312 pp.

This is a collection of related studies of drug dealing and traffic, enforcement of drug laws, and public policy on drug use.

*Brecher, Edward M., et al. Licit and Illicit Drugs: the Consumers Union Report. Boston: Little, Brown, 1972. 623 pp.

This report analyzes the history and current usage of the various drugs of abuse. The authors explore the nation's public policy toward drug use and examine the future prospects of the various drugs. Conclusions are stated and recommendations are made for substantial changes in national drug laws, attitudes, and policies.

*Federal Drug Abuse Programs. A Report prepared by the Task Force on Federal Heroin Addiction Programs and Submitted to the Criminal Law Section of the American Bar Association and The Drug Abuse Council, Washington, D.C.: The Council, 1972. 531 pp.

This detailed review of Federal programs covers law enforcement; research, planning, and coordination; treatment and rehabilitation; and education, prevention, and training.

Federal Strategy for Drug Abuse and Drug Traffic Prevention 1974. Strategy Council on Drug Abuse. Washington, D.C.: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1974. 96 pp.

The Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 directed the development and promulgation of a comprehensive, coordinated long-term Federal strategy for all drug abuse prevention and drug traffic control functions conducted, sponsored, or supported by the Federal Government. This second annual report of the Strategy Council builds upon the groundwork laid in the Strategy 1973.

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*Flaherty, John Edward, Army Drug Abuse Program: A Future Model? Washington, D.C.: The Drug Abuse Council, 1973. 79 pp.

This analysis of the U.S. Army's drug abuse program presents information intended as a "working reference source" for the military audience. The program is described thoroughly, but does not include an evaluation model.

Hershey, Martin A., ed. Drug Abuse Law Review - 1971. New York: Sage Hill Publishing, 1971. 767 pp.

The editor has compiled a survey of contemporary periodical literature dealing with the legal aspects of drug abuse. The volume, intended for lawyers, educators, and researchers, is projected as the first of an annual series.

Lindesmith, Alfred R. The Addict and the Law. Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University Press, 1965. 337 pp.

The historical relationships between opiate addiction and the various Federal laws are explored. Policies of European and Far Eastern nations toward addicts further illustrates the contrasts between views of addiction as a medical problem and as a criminal matter. The possibility of reform of Federal policies is discussed.

Moscow, Alvin. Merchants of Heroin. New York: Dial, 1968. 276 pp.

In a dramatic, readable style, the narrative traces the journey of an actual shipment of opiates from Turkish poppy fields to the United States, where it will be seized and used as evidence in a series of major narcotics arrests.

*Musto, David F. The American Disease: Origins of Narcotic Control. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1973. 354 pp.

The authors present a detailed history of efforts by authorities in the United States to deal with the use of narcotics and other drugs, which has varied between contrary attitudes of tolerance and repression.

National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse. Drug Use in America: Problem in Perspective. Second Report of the Commission. Washington, D.C.: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, March 1973. 481 pp.

This report, which was required by the law establishing the Commission, seeks to define the issues of drug use, survey drug using behavior in the United States, explore the social impact of drug dependence, and outline a coherent social policy.

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Susman, Jackwell, ed. Drug Use and Social Policy. New York: AMS Press, 1972. 595 pp.

An anthology of articles, covering treatment, social factors, crime and law, is reprinted from the original sources.

*Wald, Patricia M., et al. Dealing with Drug Abuse: A Report to the Ford Foundation. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1972. 396 pp.

The report's conclusions are supported by seven staff papers, which touch on such topics as the economics of heroin, altered states of consciousness, and narcotics addiction and control in Great Britain.

*World Opium Survey 1972. Washington, D.C.: Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control, 1972. 111 pp.

General information on opium production, licit and illicit trafficking, and conversion to heroin is presented in this updating of a 1970 report to a committee of the North Atlantic Council.

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Alexander, Clifton J., and Alexander, Sandy. How to Kick the Habit: A Guide to Drug Withdrawal. New York: Frederick Fell, 1972. 173 pp.

Addressing themselves to parents with stress on the dangers of drug use, the authors suggest ways to recognize drug users, restore communication with alienated youngsters, and establish healthy family life. Diets for persons recovering from heavy drug use are included.

*AMA Council on Mental Health. Drug Dependence: A Guide for Physicians. Chicago: American Medical Association, 1969. 186 pp.

Papers and statements by agencies of the AMA are gathered to form this guide, which concentrates on the etiology, medical treatment, and social control of drug abuse.

Blachly, Paul H. Seduction: A Conceptual Model in the Drug Dependencies and Other Contagious Ills. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1970. 83 pp.

Using the model of seduction, the author seeks to illuminate the causes of behaviors such as drug dependence with a view toward the development of preventive measures.

*Brill, Leon. Major Modalities in the Treatment of Drug Abuse. New York: Behavioral Publications, 1972. 313 pp.

Detailed reports explore major treatment and rehabilitation programs, such as New York City's Addiction Services Agency, and techniques ranging from cyclazocine intervention and methadone maintenance to treatment of LSD overdoses. Two main sections describe the treatment of abuse of opiates and non-opiates, respectively.

Delworth, Ursula; Rudow, Edward; and Taub, Janet. Crisis Center/Hotline: A Guide to Beginning and Operating. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas, 1972. 144 pp.

Specific, detailed guidelines are given for establishing and operating various kinds of crisis centers.

Fourth National Conference on Methadone Treatment: Proceedings. New York: National Association for the Prevention of Addiction to Narcotics, 1972. 557 pp.

This collection of papers and lectures deals with a multitude of aspects of methadone treatment of addiction. Adolescent addicts, pregnancy and methadone,

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predictions of treatment success, prison, withdrawal from methadone, nurse therapists, paraprofessionals, fund-raising, and psychotherapy are some of the subject headings treated.

Glasscote, Raymond M., et al. The Treatment of Drug Abuse. Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Association, 1972. 250 pp.

Intended for community leaders concerned with treatment programs, this book first places drug treatment in historical and social perspective. Then nine drug treatment programs considered outstanding in their fields are described in detail.

Ottenberg, Donald J., and Carpey, Estelle Litz, eds. Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Eagleville Conference. Rockville, Md.: Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, 1974. 168 pp.

Six panels of experts discuss the treatment of alcoholism and drug addiction, exploring the usefulness of recovered users in treating patients; the merits and disadvantages of the criminal justice system and the mental health system; and other issues.

Smith, David E., and Luce, John. Love Needs Care: a History of San Francisco's Haight-Ashbury Free Medical Clinic and its Pioneer Role in Treating Drug Abuse Problems. Boston: Little, Brown, 1971. 405 pp.

This history, with photographs of the Clinic and its personnel, is a narrative of the drug-takers and other residents of the whole Haight-Ashbury district.

Smith, David E., and Wesson, Donald R. Diagnosis and Treatment of Adverse Reactions to Sedative-Hypnotics. National Institute on Drug Abuse. DHEW Publication No. (ADM) 74-144. Washington, D.C.: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974. 68 pp.

This guide for doctors, nurses, and medical aides indicates in its first part the diagnosis and treatment of heavy users of barbiturates and non-barbiturate sedative-hypnotics. The second part gives the psychopharmacological basis for its recommendations.

Weisman, Thomas. Drug Abuse and Drug Counseling. A Case Approach. Cleveland: Case Western Reserve University, 1972. 193 pp.

Written for practicing counsellors, this book contains information on seven major varieties of drugs and drug use. Counselling situations are presented as cases for study.

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Westman, Wesley C. The Drug Epidemic: What it Means and How to Combat it. New York: Dial, 1970. 163 pp.

The author draws upon his experience in treating drug users to describe the backgrounds and personalities of various kinds of users and therapeutic techniques such as confrontation and marathon groups.

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DeRopp, R.S. The Master Game: Pathways to Higher Consciousness Beyond the Drug Experience. New York: Dell, 1968. 252 pp. Available in paperback.

The author analyzes basic activities, or games, to which people devote their lives, and describes the psychological techniques--without drug use -through which one can attain the highest possible levels of consciousness.

Weil, Andrew. The Natural Mind: A New Way of Looking at Drugs and the Higher Consciousness. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1972. 229 pp.

The author draws on his observations and experiences with altered states of consciousness, with and without drugs, to describe ways of using the mind beyond ordinary consciousness.

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Barnes, Donald E., ed. Preventing Drug Abuse: Ideas, Information, and Lines of Action for Parents, Young People, Schools, and Communities. New York: Holt, 1972. 109 pp.

This book, composed of short selections from writings by many authors, is intended to give parents, teachers, and young people information and suggestions about drug abuse prevention in school and the community.

Goldhill, Paul M. A Parent's Guide to the Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse. Chicago: Henry Regnery, 1971. 185 pp.

Arguing that drug abuse is the result of an emotional imbalance stemming from insecure and unhealthy family relationships, the author demonstrates how healthy relationships may be developed or restored.

*Louria, Donald B. The Drug Scene. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1968. 215 pp.

The author analyzes drug use in the United States, drawing on surveys and research. He attempts to estimate the actual extent of drug use, and describes both good and bad effects of the major drugs.

*Marin, Peter, and Cohen, Allan Y. Understanding Drug Use: An Adult's Guide to Drugs and the Young. New York: Harper & Row, 1971. 163 pp.

Following a broad exploration of young people's viewpoints on the world and their motivations for taking drugs, the authors recommend methods of approaching the young and presenting ideas for alternatives to drug use.

You, Your Child, and Drugs. New York: The Child Study Association of America, 1971. 73 pp.

Information and advice are given to concerned parents, with emphasis on discussion and dialogue between parent and child.

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Bedworth, Albert E., and D'Elia, Joseph A. Basics of Drug Education. Farmingdale, N.Y.: Baywood, 1973. 271 pp.

The authors explore the philosophy of drug education, its relationship to health education, and the responsibilities of educators. They also review tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs and their use. A set of sample curricula and criteria for evaluation of drug education are also given.

Byler, Ruth V.; Lewis, Gertrude M.; and Totman, Ruth J. Teach Us What We Want to Learn. New York: Mental Health Materials Center, 1969. 179 pp.

This report of a survey on health interests, concerns, and problems of 5,000 students in selected schools from kindergarten through grade twelve was performed for the Connecticut State Board of Education.

Macleod, Anne. Growing Up in America: A Background to Contemporary Drug Abuse. National Institute of Mental Health. DHEW Publication No. (ADM) 74-106. Washington, D.C.: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 98 pp.

The lives of children in ghettoes and suburbs; the problems of the schools; and how children and schools can work in harmony are the subjects explored. Annotated bibliographies for teachers and students are included.

*National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information. Resource Book for Drug Abuse Education. 2nd ed. Washington, D.C.: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. 115 pp.

This anthology, intended for teachers and others dealing with drug use issues, included viewpoints on drugs and drug abuse, drug education philosophies, and drug treatment programs.

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Doing It: Community Action on Drug Concerns. Washington, D.C.: Board of Christian Social Concerns, 1971. 59 pp.

This guide contains criteria for local action, community models, and a bibliography of both print and audiovisual materials.

Louria, Donald B. Overcoming Drugs: A Program for Action. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1971. 233 pp.

Drawing on his experience as a physician and a president of the New York State Council on Drug Addiction, the author suggests approaches to educational, legal, parental, and community problems stemming from drug abuse.

*National Coordinating Council on Drug Education. Common Sense Lives Here: A Community Guide to Drug Abuse Action. Washington, D.C.: The Council, 1970. 104 pp.

Offering guidelines to increase the chances of success, this handbook is written for organizations and citizens who wish to take community action to resolve drug abuse problems.

National Institute of Mental Health. Effective Coordination of Drug Abuse Programs: A Guide to Community Action. DHEW Publication No. (NIH) 74-654. Rockville, Md.: the Institute, April 1973. 151 pp.

This manual offers guidelines to help communities organize effective and coordinated community-wide drug abuse efforts. Coordinating councils are examined in detail, and the issues involved in their organization, coordination, and success are explored. The manual includes a "workbook" with practical information for community leaders, and thirteen case studies of many types of program coordination.

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*AMA Council on Drugs. AMA Drug Evaluations. 1st ed. Chicago: The American Medical Association, 1971. 983 pp.

With the intent of helping the physician in his prescribing practices, this book deals with the pharmacology and therapeutic indications of prescription and non-prescription drugs, makes judgments on effectiveness, lists drugs and combinations by generic and proprietary names, gives the usual dosage for most evaluated drugs, and describes the preparations available.

American Druggist Blue Book. New York: American Druggist. Published annually. 1973 ed. 818 pp.

This reference for pharmacists gives complete listings of prescription and over-the-counter drugs with wholesale prices and generic names.

*Desk Reference on Drug Abuse. American Hospital Association. Chicago: The Association, 1971. 76 pp.

This manual for physicians includes a guide to diagnosis and emergency treatment for the drugs of abuse, a short section on the hospital and the law, an extensive bibliography, and a glossary of slang terms.

*Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 24th ed. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders. 1724 pp.

A standard reference work in the field of biomedicine, Dorland's provides thousands of definitions of medical terms.

Drug Abuse Current Awareness System. (DACAS). Rockville, Md.: National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information.

*Drug Abuse Films. 3rd ed. An Evaluation Report by the National Coordinating Council on Drug Education. Washington, D.C.: The Council, 1972. 119 pp.

One hundred ninety-two films, filmstrips, recordings, and other audiovisuals are described, evaluated, and classified "Recommended," "Restricted," and "Unacceptable." The technique of evaluating the audiovisuals is fully described.

Emboden, W.A. Narcotic Plants. New York: MacMillan, 1972. 168 pp.

This world-wide survey describes all kinds of drug-bearing plants, with details of their botanical properties and methods of use. Many drawings and color photos illustrate the book.

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*Goodman, Louis S., and Gilman, Alfred. The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics. 4th ed. New York: MacMillan, 1970. 1794 pp.

This comprehensive textbook on pharmacology, toxicology, and therapeutics reflects the advances in pharmacology and its status since the 1940's, and attempts to provide tools for the evaluation of many new therapeutic agents.

*Hinsie, Leland E., and Campbell, Robert Jean. Psychiatric Dictionary. 4th ed. New York: Oxford, 1970. 816 pp.

The definitions of about 8900 terms reflect recent advances in psychiatric theory and knowledge.

Index Medicus. Washington, D.C.: National Library of Medicine, 1960 - . Monthly.

Kruzas, A.T.; Schnitzer, A.E.; and Varekamp, L.E., ed. Encyclopedia of Information Systems and Services. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Edwards Brothers, 1970.

*Lingeman, Richard R. Drugs from A to Z: A Dictionary. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1969. 277 pp.

Drug terms are defined, using both pharmacological and sociological viewpoints. Etymology and many examples from the literature are given; however, it is somewhat dated.

*The Merck Index. An Encyclopedia of Chemicals and Drugs. 8th ed. Rahway, N.J.: Merck and Co., 1968. 1713 pp.

The properties and formulae of almost ten thousand organic chemicals and inorganic substances are described alphabetically. The index is followed by tables of use to physicians and chemists and a cross index of chemical names and numbers.

*National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information. Drug Dependence and Abuse: A Selected Bibliography. Washington, D.C.: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971. 51 pp.

Books, articles, and other factual literature are listed by major subject area as an aid to students, teachers, professionals such as lawyers, and community leaders.

*Physicians' Desk Reference to Pharmaceutical Specialties and Biologicals. 26th ed. Oradell, N.J.: Medical Economics, 1974. 1572 pp.

Published annually, this reference provides information, supplied by the manufacturers, on some 2,500 drug products. Cross-indexes and color illustrations help to identify drugs.

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Usdin, Earl, and Efron, Daniel H. Psychotropic Drugs and Related Compounds, 2nd ed. Rockville, Md.: National Institute of Mental Health, 1972. 791 pp.

This comprehensive listing of compounds with psychoactive properties gives information on chemical structure, pharmacological activity, and therapeutic classification. Each drug has every known synonym listed, including brand names, and its chemical formula shown.

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Smith, David, and Gay, George, eds. It's So Good, Don't Even Try It Once: Heroin in Perspective. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1972. 208 pp.

A series of addresses, essays, and lectures by various authors covers the background of heroin addiction, social and psychological perspectives on heroin use, and several aspects of treatment.

Terry, Charles, and Pellens, Mildred. The Opium Problem. Montclair, N.J.: Patterson Smith, 1970. 1042 pp.

Reprinted from the 1928 original, this study thoroughly reviews the history of opiate use in the United States, the life course of addiction from onset to death, the medical aspects of addiction, American and European treatment programs, and legal control of opium abuse at all levels.

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Gamage, James R., and Zerkin, Edmund L., eds. Hallucinogenic Drug Research: Impact on Science and Society. Beloit, Wis.: STASH Press, 1970. 139 pp.

Research on treatment using LSD, and the personal and social implications of psychedelic drug use, are the main topics of this series of papers presented at the First Annual Symposium of the Student Association for the Study of Hallucinogens (STASH).

Kluver, Heinrich. Mescal and Mechanisms of Hallucinations. Chicago: University of Chicago, 1969. 108 pp.

Two scientific studies, published originally in 1928 and 1942, examine in depth the psychological effects of mescal (peyotl) and the nature of the hallucinations produced by the drug.

Ungerleider, J. Thomas, ed. The Problems and Prospects of LSD. 2nd ed. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas, 1970. 109 pp.

Five authorities contribute papers on aspects of LSD, including research on the drug, its use in psychotherapy, and its side effects.

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Andrews, G., and Vinkenoog, S., eds. The Book of Grass: An Anthology of Indian Hemp. New York: Grove Press, 1967. 242 pp.

Excerpts from the world-wide literature, from pre-Christian times to the present, deal with cannabis in its many forms. Many passages explore the medical, recreational, and mystical aspects of cannabis use.

Bloomquist, Edward R. Marihuana, The Second Trip. Glencoe Press: Beverly Hills, 1971. 215 pp.

Marihuana and the issues surrounding it are discussed, including the history of its use, pleasant and adverse effects, and the literature of cannabis use.

Cannabis. A Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1972. 426 pp.

One of a series prepared by the Le Dain Commission, this report reviews the present fund of knowledge of cannabis to form a basis for possible action by the Canadian government. The report discusses cannabis and its effects, legal and illegal sources and distribution, patterns and extent of use, and the law. Then it presents conclusions and recommendations for change.

Goode, Erich, ed. Marihuana. New York: Atherton Press, 1969. 197 pp.

Many strongly contrasting viewpoints on issues surrounding marihuana are presented in this book of readings for a general audience.

Grinspoon, Lester. Marihuana Reconsidered. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1971. 443 pp.

In this account intended for a general audience, the author surveys all the major aspects of marihuana and its use, including the dangers and utilities of the drug.

Kaplan, John. Marihuana - The New Prohibition. New York: World Publishing, 1970. 387 pp.

Analyzing the current state of marihuana use, knowledge of its effects, and the laws affecting it, the author argues that the costs attributable to the criminalization of marihuana far outweigh the benefits of this policy.

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Marihuana: Report of the Indian Hemp Commission 1893-1894. Silver Spring, Md.: Jefferson Publishing, 1969. 503 pp.

This is a reprint of the historic document prepared for the British Parliament with a view to determining whether the cultivation and sale of cannabis should be prohibited in British India.

*Nahas, Gabriel G. Marihuana - Deceptive Weed. New York: Raven Press, 1973. 334 pp.

Analyzing physiological, medical, social, and other aspects of cannabis, the author argues that the drug is more dangerous to the body and mind than has been thought, and that legalizing it will not help solve the social malaise of young people.

National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse. Marihuana: A Signal of Misunderstanding. First Report of the Commission. Washington, D.C.: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, March 1972. 184 pp.

National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse. Marihuana: A Signal of Misunderstanding. The Technical Papers of the First Report of the Commission. Vols. I and II. Washington, D.C.: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, March 1972. 1252 pp.

This report bases its recommendations for improvement of the marihuana laws on a nationwide survey of cannabis use as well as on other data included in its Technical Papers.

*Smith, David E., ed. The New Social Drug: Cultural, Medical, and Legal Perspectives on Marihuana. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1970.

Comparing the recent spread of marihuana use with the long established use of alcohol, this anthology reviews current information on marihuana and the issues surrounding it.

Snyder, Solomon H. Uses of Marihuana. New York: Oxford University Press, 1971. 127 pp.

In this review of knowledge of marihuana, the author explores the changes in attitudes toward the drug from medical acceptance to illegality, analyzes reports on the dangers of the drug, and examines the relevant issues.

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LITERATURE

Burroughs, W.S. III. Speed. New York: Olympia Press, 1970. 141 pp. Available in paperback.

The author recounts his journeys, encounters, and drug experiences as a young speed user.

Castaneda, Carlos. Journey to Ixtlan: The Lessons of Don Juan. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1972. 315 pp.

The author describes his experiences with nonordinary reality as an apprentice of a Yaqui Indian sorcerer in Mexico. His previous works, The Teachings of Don Juan and A Separate Reality, include descriptions of his ingestion of psychotropic plants.

Cocteau, J. Opium: The Diary of a Cure. New York: Grove Press, 1957. 167 pp.

DeQuincey, T. Confessions of an English Opium Eater. London: J.M. Dent & Sons, 1967. 272 pp.

Fiddle, S. Portraits from a Shooting Gallery. New York: Harper & Row, 1967. 360 pp.

Three addicts, interviewed by the author, reveal at length their motivations and lifestyles; eight other frequenters of the "shooting gallery" also describe their lives.

Huxley, A. The Doors of Perception and Heaven and Hell. New York: Harper & Row, 1954. 185 pp. Available in paperback.

In two essays, the author analyzes his hallucinogenic experiences with mescaline, drawing parallels to artistic visions, religious experiences, and schizophrenic states. His conclusions are supported by references from philosophy, science, and theology.

Leary, T. The Politics of Ecstasy. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1968. 371 pp. Available in paperback.

The author, an early advocate of LSD use, argues that science and psychedelic experiences are closely related. He also demonstrates the attraction that LSD has had for him and his followers.

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Malcolm X. The Autobiography of Malcolm X. New York: Grove Press, 1964. 455 pp.

This autobiography includes Malcolm X's life as a young drug dealer and user in Manhattan, his conversion to Islam while in prison, his rise to fame as a strong spokesman on racial issues, and his predictions of his own assassination.

Thomas, P. Down These Mean Streets. New York: New American Library, 1967. 333 pp. Available in paperback.

The author writes of his life in the slums of New York City. He recounts his own drug experiences as well as those of his friends, and his determination while still a young man to achieve a better life.

Wolfe, T. The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test. New York: Farrar, Strauss & Giroux, 1968. 416 pp. Available in paperback.

This account illuminates the evolution of the psychedelic drug scene centering around Ken Kesey, the novelist, and his group, the Merry Pranksters. Written in a style evocative of how it felt to be in the group, the narration touches on the origins of much drug-scene folklore.

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REPRESENTATIVE JOURNALS ON DRUG ABUSE

Addictions. Toronto, Canada: Addiction Research Foundation.

British Journal of Addiction. Bedford, England: Foundry Press.

Drug Research Reports. (The Blue Sheet). Washington: Drug Research Reports.

Drugs and Drug Abuse Education Newsletter. Washington: Scope Publications.

International Journal of the Addictions. New York: Marcel Dekker.

Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education. Lansing, Michigan: Alcohol and Drug Problems Association of North America.

Journal of Drug Education. Farmingdale, New York: Baywood Publishing Company.

Journal of Drug Issues. Tallahassee, Florida: Journal of Drug Issues, Inc.

Journal of Health and Social Behavior. Washington, D.C.: American Sociological Association.

Journal of Psychedelic Drugs. P.O. Box 27278, San Francisco, California 94127.

Narcotics Control Digest. Washington: Sci/Tech Digests.

The Journal. Toronto, Canada: Addiction Research Foundation.

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SELECTED ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED WITH DRUG USE

The Drug Abuse Council
1828 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Research, publications, funding information

Drug Abuse Information Research Project
Communication Research Program
The University of Connecticut
U-85C
Storrs, Connecticut 06268
Research, research reports

Mental Health Materials Center
419 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10016
Evaluation research, subscription service, seminars, publications

National Association for the Prevention
of Addiction to Narcotics
520 First Avenue
New York, New York 10016
Symposiums and conferences, publications

National Association of State Drug Abuse
Program Coordinators
c/o Rayburn F. Hesse
New York State Narcotic Addiction Control
Commission
Executive Park South
Albany, New York 12203
Contact with local organizations

National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse
Information
11400 Rockville Pike
Rockville, Maryland 20852
Publications, mailing list, funding information, computer file

National Coordinating Council on
Drug Education
1526 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Publications, evaluation research, contact with organizations

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National Organization for the Reform of
Marihuana Laws (NORML)
1237 22nd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
Publications, research

Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention
726 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506
Coordination of Federal drug programs

Student Association for the Study
Of Hallucinogens (STASH)
118 South Bedford Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53703
Publications, research

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The National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information, operated by the National Institute on Drug Abuse on behalf of the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention and the Federal agencies engaged in drug abuse education programs, is the focal point for Federal information on drug abuse. The Clearinghouse distributes publications and refers specialized and technical inquiries to Federal, State, local, and private information resources. Inquiries should be directed to the National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information, P.O. Box 1908, Rockville, Maryland 20850.

Target audience: General

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